Powers, who could sweep the Mediterranean with facir combined ficets. Woe, then, to Napice! Isalian freedom, like a phoenix, would rice from its asies, and the detested stranger would be driven beyond the Aloa.

eyond the Alps. It is needless to add that a war of nationalities is the last resource of constitutional governments; but If Germany joined Russia, it is difficult to foretell

what might not happen.

The above is matter for serious consideration.

The Carlist rising in Spain is quite put down;
unt there is a ministerial crisis.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, June 7, 1855. Marriage of Miss Mason, Daughter of the United States Minister-Arrival of the H.n. A. C. Dodge-Arrest of Horace Greeley-The Reviews on the Champs de Mars-Arrival of the Lord Mayer of London and his Lady in Paris-Grand Fustivities in Honor of their Arrival-King Stork at the Palais de l'Industrie-The State of Spain a Cause of Serious Anxiety to the French

The marriage of the American Minister's daughter, Miss Bettie H. Mason, to Roscoe Heath, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, and the arrival of the Hono rable W. Dodge and several other distinguished Americans in Paris, has thrown an air of transatian. the interest over the gay world which even the burnbg or capture of 400 ships, including 90 at least at Genitchi—provision for a whole summer campaign for an army of 200,000 men taken or destrayed— 100 guns taken at Kertch and 66 pieces of artillery at Soujoukalé - have not been allowed to dissipate, Shough to a certain degree, a cloud has overshadewed it, caused by the arrest of the Honorable Mr. Greeley, for liabilities connected with the New York Exhibition. That gentleman, it seems, has been acidly incarcerated in the prison of the Rue Clichy, for debts which Frenchmen have made him responsibis; though, it appears, he is morally responwible for nothing of the kind; whether they can make him legally so, is another matter. It was found on application to the Honorable Mr. Mason, the United States Minister, that it was not an affair which gave him the right to interfere; and I suspect that Mr. Greeley is, at the moment I am writing, still imprisoned.

Everything in Paris is beginning to wear a far mere smiling aspect. The successes that have inaugurated General Pelissier's command have immensely elated all classes, who are beginning to hopethat, with the absolute breaking up of the Vienna Conference, a brighter era is setting in upon the arms of France. In order to stimulate the warlike ardor of the nation, and pay at the same time a compliment to the young King of Portugal, the Em compliment to the young king of Fortugal, the Ear
peror has been holding a review in the Champs de
Bars, at which the Honorabie Mr. Dodge, and other
distinguished Americans now in Paris, were invite a
to be present. Their gratification, if they are at
all given to military spectacle, must have been great
and eed, for never did a review of thirty thousand men
take place in the dusty piain of the Champs de
Bars in more anspicious weather.

There is, to be sure, a certain degree of sameness
in all great military reviews, but the Emperor, while

There is, to be sure, a certain degree of sameness in all great military reviews, but the Emperor, while once more bringing back the imperial eagle to the mandards of France, has contrived to give an interest to these occasions, which, during the Bourbon and Orleans reign, was comparatively slight. The actual waitare going on in that terrible peninsula, when Russia is only beaten, to rise again with reducible fury; the aneasy state of Europe, with Poland hiting her nails to the quick—Hungary straining like a greyhound upon the leasn, and S, ain with so many elements of combustion that a ganeral confingration is looked for daily, while a French army is thickening its ranks on the trontiers—this alone, without the presence of a young king whose ancestors had been driven from their turone by the pregenitors of these identical troops he has now teen assisting to review, all gave piquancy to the present occasion.

The rain had failen the whole morning, but soon after tweive o'clock a fresh breeze got up, the clouds blew away, and a sun just suffi ient to add radiancy to the scene, without putting forth its too scorching beams, rose over that immense area called the Champs de Mars, where se many displays and ceremenics of historic and dramatic interest have taken place. His Majesty left the palace of the Tuiteries at a quarter to two o'clock, by the grand gate of the garden. On his right rode the young King of Portugal—juvenic imberbis. He bestrode a gallant gray, which the Emperor hai appears so the grand gray, which the Emperor hai appears so the grand gray, which the Emperor hai appears so the grand gray which had be inclined to thick was a perfectly safe war horse for the juvenile monarch, who has, not withstanding the reputed divinity which doth hedge all kingly personages, whether in the field or the saloon, a very raw and gauche presence. Behind a little to the rear, rode Prince Napoleon and the Dake of Oporto. There was the usual attendance of marshals and generals en grand tenu, and the brillians staff, attended by the Cent Garde, mustering very strong, and presenting, with their light blue uniforms, their steal helmets and cuirasses, their formidable swords and their jet black horses, a coup d'ail of rare and resent occasion.

The rain had fallen the whole morning, but soon mod their jet black horses, a coup d'ail of rare and mique magnificence. On reaching the plain, at most two hundred thousand persons were found as-embled; and, considering that the multitude was mast two hundred thousand persons were found assembled; and, considering that the multitude was Pranch, the cheering must have oeen very satisfactory to the Emperor and his royal guests. A little before, however, the Empress, with her Maids of Henor, had arrived, and taken up her position in the beautiful gallery of the Ecole Mültaire, which was hung with crimson and gold in honor of the occasion. The troops, who were expressly forbidden to effer any manifestation to the Emperor, did not estated the prohibition to apply to her Majesty, and nothing could be more encering and exhibitating than the hearty reception she received, both from them and the spectators. The rain had laid the dust, light shadowy c. addresspered the heat; and when the infantry file off in columns by divisions, the Imperial Guard leading, the artillery in column by half batteries, and the cavalry in columns by squadross, nothing could pessibly be finer than the general effect. Such was the high state of discipline, and the general precision of their movements, that those thirty thousand wallant hearts in gleaming armor more recembed an exquisite piece of machinery than an assemblage of living beings gifted with the same tastes and demires as other mortals. Besides Mc. Dodge, Minister to Spain, the Hon. Mr. O'Sallivan, Minister to Portugal; the Hon. Mr. Oass, Minister to Rome; the Hon. Mr. Fay, Minister to Switzerland, and Mr. Van Buren, were observed to be present.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Francis Moon,

Hon. Mr. Belmont, Minister to the Hague; and the Hen. Mr. Fay, Minister to Switzerland, and Mr. Van Buren, were observed to be present.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Francis Moon, and Lady Moon and his family—"Luna interminora sidera"—are at present in Paris, receiving the hospitalities of M. Haassman, the Prefect of the Beine; and yesterday this great civic functionary of England, visited the Palais de Pindustrie, surrounded by so many footmen, and in cloth of gold, that the Parisians seem in [danger of making the same blunder they committed four years ago, of supposing the English monarch and the civic functionary on an equal feeting of dignity. A grand ball at the Hotel de Ville is to be given on Monday, at which the young King of Portugal, the American visiters and the Lord Mayor will be present. It is said that in August, on er about the 15th, we are to expect a veritable congress of kings at Paris. The Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, the King of Portugal, and any other crowned head who thinks he can leave his homestead with meantity, will be welcomed by France's new Emperer. Reports still, however, assert that he will in the meantime make a flying excursion to the seat of war.

It is a fact werthy of remark that, just in propor-

perer. Reports still, however, assert that he will as the meantime make a flying excursion to the seat of war.

It is a fact werthy of remark that, just in proportion as the arms of the allies are successful, the hopes of peace become less. It is evidently not supposed by the best informed persons that if the Ressians were driven out of Sebastopol tomerrow, that the question which brought about the war would be one whit nearer solution; on the contrary, I find the gravest thinkers asserting that every blow given to Russia is only so much hardness and intensity imparted to the probable duration of the war; and though the malitude without are delighted and carried away with present success, men of this stamp assert that they are only so many additional elements cast into the huge volcano which is already seething, hissing, and uttering its eminous subterraneous thusders beneath the thin crust of Europe. Their opinions are undoubtedly supported by the state of public securities, which instead of rising, show a tendency to fall at the arrival of each piece of promising intelligence. At Prince Napoleon's reception on Saturday, M. Billault was heard to say.—"We are in that position that an accident may decide the fate of the world." What his precise meaning was he did not explain, but it cannot be doubted that he alluded to the breaking out of one or other of those nationalises who are felt to be only biding their time.

The state of Spain is known to pive great uneasiness to the French government. The Carlist insurrections present are mere sparks, but they point can the fact of a eighboring conflagration. This broved loan of 200,000 reals and sale of church property, combined with a very general and increasing dissation will perhaps be America's best opportunity of obtaining, or rather relieving, Cuba, which the mother country is poweriess te hold, and yet too avaricious to cede on reasonable terms. Beatrie.

The adjourned debate on the "Prosecution of the War"
was reaswed in the English Commons on the 5th inst.

The right hoursable gentleman has referred to the motion which he made before the recess, and has stated
that it ought not fer a mean be supposed that that
metical implied a want of confidence in the government,
we had he required the government to anadon their
position. We have had a debate on mest important matters, involving interests of the deepest hand; and that
debate has in general been "sonducted with calmess and
the hard the property of the person of the strength of the
coming to the cravity of the subject Those who have been
the advocates for carrying on the war with vigor have
expressed their opinion with perhaps, a little animation,
as did the hoursable and bearned member for faintain
pressed with columns, the perhaps in the subject Those with his columns,
most and the subject Those with his columns,
pressed with columns, and the end; exception to this has been evinced by the advocates
of pace stary cost. (Loud cheers.) With peace is
their mouths they have, nevertheless, had "subject the
end; exception to this has been evinced by the advocates
of pace at any cost. (Loud cheers.) I have say, judging from their speeches.

In the subject of the subject Those of the
them. (Orice of 'the 'vid others') I not say, judging from their speeches.

In the subject of the subject Those of the
them. (Orice of 'the 'vid others') I not say, judging from their speeches.

It is not have and deversed in a manner which
showed that angry passe at any cost. (Loud cheers)
Every man who louis back on the last two years will see
the did not be subject to the subject the subject the
first party for pace at any cost. (Loud cheers)
Every man who louis back on the last two years

Were many and the subject the subject the subject the
first party of the party of the subject the subject to the
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cause he thought that the least dangerous quatter for Turkey. It here I certainly differ from him. (Hear, hear.) I think it is the most dangerous for Turkey. It is the quarter where Russia can artick the quickest, and to the heart. (Cheers.) We have seen that a very seen that a

is, I hope, the question which we are geing to vote—will be the resol...ion of the right hen. gentieman opposite, (Mr. Disraeli) minus the introduction of my right hom. Irinat his member for Portsmouth. (Laughter.) If that be the motion which the House is about to vote upon, I trust that party feeling will for one night be set aside; that, as it is no longer a conflict of party—he vote a fortnight ago having silenced that question—we shall, at least for one night, and upon one occasion, be unanimous in our assurances to the Grown that we are determined, as the true representatives of the people of this great country, to give to her Majesty the best support we can interproceduring of the way to the attainment of a safe and honorable peace. (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion, Mr. FIZZKOY put the motion of Sir F. Baring, which, amid some laughter, he declared to be carried. The motion is as follows:—

That this House, having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honorable peace.

Later from Australia.

Later from Australia.

The White Star clipper Shalimar arrived at Liverpool on the 5th instant, with advices from Melbourne to the 24th of March, 200 passengers, 40,000 ounces of gold on freight, and a mall weighing nine tons.

There is no political news. The trials of the Ballarar rioters were proceeding, but in the principal case thingry returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The Melbourne gold market was quiet, owing to all purchases for the Shalimar being completed. The price of gold remained at £3 16s, per ounce. In wool nothing of importance was doing; prices remained as last quoted.

of importance was doing; prices remained as last quoted.

At Geelong reports were rife of the discovery of new gold fields.

The price of gold was £3 16s. 6d. per ounce, but with less eagerness to buy.

At Sydney commercial affairs were active; country orders were coming to hand more freely; prices, however, remained without change.

In the rates of exchange and of discount there was no alteration.

in the rates of exchange and of discount there was no alteration. Much inconvenience was felt from the few ships which were loading for London. The stores and wharfs at which colonial produce was received were crammed fail. From Adelaide we learn that, as far as the trade in European merchandles was concerned, the market was dull, but in colonial produce there was an active business Coing. The labor market was well supplied from the late immigrations.

At Hobset Town there was little change to report in the market. The clipper ship Lighteing arrived on the 20th of March, and would sail for Liverpool on the 5th of April.

20th of March, and would said to the control of April.

The Huntley sailed from Melbourne, for London, on the 24th of March.

The steemer Facilic was intended to sail for London on the 5th of April.

News from San Domingo. SENTENCE OF DEATH OF A FRENCH GENERAL—ENTHU-SIASM OF THE TROOPS—BANISHMENT OF SUSPECTED

SENTENCE OF DEATH OF A PRENCH GENERAL—ENTHUSIASA OF THE TROOPS—BASHSHMENT OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.
[City of San Domingo, (May 6) Correspondence of London News]

Since I last addressed you, events of great gravity have agitated us. The military commission instituted to judge the prisoners accused for conspiracy assembled on the 27th ult., and came to a conclusion on the 30th following, sentencing General Peletier (a Frenchman by burth, and formerly Rinister of War and of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic), as well as Generals Aybar, of Francisce knii Jose, Bases, and Rudecindo Ramires, to death. The two latter had found time to make their escape. Four persons of the number accused in Santa-Domingo were sentenced to perpetual expatriation, five to three years! imprisonment, five to banishment to Samana, the Dominican sotany Bay, and three to minor punishment. All the interference of the French Admiral Hernour, of our commodors Headerson, and of the foreign Consuls, could not touch the decision of General Santana, that Pelicite, Aybar and Ruiz should suffer Ceath.

In the morning of the 21 of May, priests were sent to the prisoners, to confess them. About this time a mountful cortige moved down the streets from the British Consulats to the President's house, composed of young persons of both sexes, the children of the men that were to be shot in the atternoon. They were seconpanied by our Consul and his colleagues, resorting, as a last recourse, to see what effect a varbal application for grace might make upon General Santana. On arriving at his house, they were told he was not at home. They proceeded, therefore, to the national palsec, to did dress their supplication to the Vice-President, who received them at least with courtesy. I have learned from persons who were present at this interview that the scene was heart-rending, and that no eye remained dry; even the ministers, the officers of the staff, the consula, indeed, every person gave way when witnessing the laments of the poor children, urging grace

and reputation, as a reason why ruch a scourge should be perpetuated, protected and fostered.

Ever since I have been engaged with you, my fellow-laborers, in this cause, two prominent objects have been kept in view, which I have hardly for a moment lost right of. The one was to endeavor to interest all religious denominations in the movement, so as to prevent any just charge of its being considered sectarian; the other, to endeavor to interest all political parties, so as to prevent its becoming a party measure for demagegues to use for selidah ends. For I cannot understand why a movement, the only object of which is to stay the ravages of intemperance, and which seeks the good of the whole human family, should find an opponent in any branch of the church of Christ, or in any pelitical party. Nor do I now believe, if self interest, prejudice, fashion, mis conception and appetite were out of the way, but that every good man would enrol himself among its firmest supporters.

On looking back over a quarter of a century, through which this society has labored, I find as a general rule, the officers of the State Society, as well as all the auxiliaries, and I may add the national organization, have been selected from all parties in politics, and all denominations in religion. And I also find, that hitherto the great eifert has been to induce all parties to adopt temperance perty has been scrupously avoided. We have acted, up to this time, upon the belief that our great strength lay in this disinterested and impartial oourse of conduct. A course of conduct so defensible in theory, and which has proved so advantageous in practice, ought not to be changed hastily and without the consideration.

The future policy to be pursued by this society, so far as political action is concerned, is a matter so important in its consequences that I shall not presume to indicate it, but shall cheerfully acquisees in any decision you may arrive at after it has received the consideration its importance demands.

in its consequences that I shall not presume to indicate it, but shall cheerfully acquiesce in any decision you may arrive at after it has received the consideration its importance demands.

But whatever attitude the friends of prohibition may decide to take at the present important crisis, and whatever attitude the friends of prohibition may decide to take at the present important crisis, and whatever may be the manner in which their united strength may be directed, it is my settled conviction, if they act with prudence, and are true to their principles, that no political party, arraying itself against those principles, or against the prohibitory law can carry an election among the people of the Empire State.

There are indeed other and great interests of society to be regarded, but in such a crisis is it reasonable to expect that temperance men will compromise their principles by casting their votes in favor of candilates for office, high or low, who do not avoid the use of the polson themselves, and who are not in favor of a rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law as to others?

The friends of prohibition throughout the State should be reminded that there are to be chosen at the Nevember election, one hundred and twenty-eight Assemblymen, thirty two Senators, eight Judges of the Supreme Court, and at least one Judge of the Court of Appeals, and great numbers of local, judicial, and civil officers. And while hereafter, as heretofore, party organizations and party politics should be disregarded by temperance men in casting their votes, is it possible to compute the importance, at ac critical a juncture, that those votes should be cast so as to secure the election of candidates pleaged to the principles of total abstinence and the prohibitory law?

Since in those States of the American Union, where the sale of intexicating liquors is prohibited, and made criminal by law, it is felt to be grievous that liquor should, not sith standing, be imported and sold for drinking purposes under the sanction, in original p

laws, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The following communication clears the way for such petitions:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1856.

TO EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq., Burat Hills P. O., Sarato ga county, N. Y.—

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 5th inst. has been received. In answer to the inquiry, I have to state that I am not aware of any irredy simulation between the United States and foreign powers which would be inconsistent with an act of Congress probabilities to importation of intersicating liquors. The seventh article of the Convention with France, of the 4th of July, 1851, contains a simulation for the admission of Franch wises at a specific daty. This stipulation, however, was to be binding on the United States for ten years only—from the excharge of the ratification of the Convention, which took place on the 2st of February, 1832. Very truly yours, Defore clesing, permit me respectfully to suggest that some systematic plan should be devised as this meeting by which the counties should regularly contribute to the funds of your society. Mederate regular yearly contributions would give increased energy and efficacy to the gratuitous labors of your Executive Committee. Without some such arrangement I fear your Society must soon languish, and have little else but a name to live. This is not a time te hold back labor or money.

voked to a desperate resistance. He can command almost any amount of means, drawn from his enermous gains wrung from the vory vitale of the people of the command of the people of the p

son P. Morrill, of Maine, and Henry Dutton, Governor of Conecticut, which we are compelled to omit for want of room.

The PRESIDENT stated he had also an interesting letter from the Governor of Massachusetts, which he did not have with him.

Rev. F. A. SPENCER, of Hartford, Conn., was then called upon, and gave an interesting account of the condition of things in Connecticut. He represented the people there as a law-abiding people. He gave a flattering picture of the improvement in that State connecquent upon the passage of the law, and repelled the false imputation that the law was a failure there.

Mr. Rifflex, of New Jersey, was mart introduced, as a member of a recent Legislature of that State. He said he had made a vow never to refuse to speak for temperance, and followed in an effective speach, so interspersed with anecdote and humor as to convulse the house repeatedly.

GERRIT SMITH, from the Business Committee, presented a partial report from that committee for the consideration of the meeting, as embodied in the following:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That the New York State Tamperance Soci-

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the New York State Temperance Society, composed of delegates from various societies, orders, alliances and leagues throughout the State, devoudy acknowledge the goodness of Divice Providence in vouchsating to the people of this commonwealth the law for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime.

Resolved, That the spectacle of twenty thousand groggeries, ten hundred and fifty-three breweries and distilleries, with all the appetite, avarice and party spirit
which they threaten to marshal for resistance, does not
shake the firm and unalterable purpose of the body of
delegates now assembled, or the bodies of temperance
men whom they represent, to defend, uphold and
strengthen the great benign and constitutional statutes
just now incorporated into the law of the land, and to
procure the prompt, faithful, and impartial enforcement
of all its provisions.

Resolved, That while we indulge in no unkind or vindictive feeling towards those who are engaged in the
liquor traffic, we are pained to see them, with many honorable exceptions, giving the most unmistakeable evidence of a disposition to trample alike upon the laws of
the Etste and the best interests of their fellow men, and
to make their own gains paramount to all other considerations.

Resolved, That whatever wees or political organiza-

the ctste and the best interests of their fellow men, and to make their own gains paramount to all other considerations.

Resolved, That whatever press or political organization allies itself with the runnsellers in their efforts to repeal, defeat or weaken the law fer the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, becomes a party to the most iniquitous and vulgar fraud of modern times, to treason against the best interests of the State, and so far labers for a return to barbarism.

Resolved, That government is never to forget, and the people are never to forget, that government is a great educator of the people; and that government is a therefore to be careful to wield its mighty educating powers in the right direction, and that the people are therefore to be ever careful to select for their rulers such, and such only, as will wiseld their powers in this direction—such only, as will wiseld their powers in this direction—such only as will wiseld their powers in this direction—such only as will wiseld their powers in this direction—such only as as will wiseld their powers in this direction—such only as as will wise of justice.

Resolved, That nothing can so effectually serve to educate the people into the right views of the effects of alcoholic inquars held for sale for a drink, and into right views of the disposition which is proper to be made of them, as to have government doom such liquors to destruction.

The report, as far as read, was accepted.

Mr. CRAMPTON suggested some action upon the subject proposed in the President's address, viz.: the formation of town and county segleties or leagues, or associations for the better enfercement of the law. He thought abition upon that subject was demanded, and threw out the suggestion that the Business Committee might consider it.

The PRESIDENT arged the importance of members in discussing the resolutions confining themselves strictly to the subjects under discussion, that the business of the meeting be finished to-day.

He. General Shift, from the Business C

Hon. Genery Smith, from the Business Committee, presented for the consideration of the meeting the following additional

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the World's Temperance Committee, spointed at the World's Temperance Committee, spointed at the World's Temperance Convention, held in New York, September, 1863, Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, Chairman, to call future conventions, be requested to call a World's Convention at an early day, at such place as they may deem best for the reform.

Resolved, That we hearlify concur with the conclusion expressed by his Excellency Governor Morrill, of Maine, respecting the plot wickedly instigated by the enemies of the Maine law in Portland, viz.:—Mayor Dow, and those we men who aided him in quelling the mob on that occasion, merit and will receive the support and approbation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That while the public mind is coming to appreciate the enormity and guilt of the public liquor bars, it is our duty, as members of total abstinence societies, to persist in exposing the immorality, sinfulness and equally destructive efforts of the liquor bars still kept in private families.

Resolved, That for the successful enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law it is of the first importance that all executive and judicial officers, from the constable up to the Judge of the Court of Appeals, should be total abstinence men in habit and principle, and heartily in favor of the principles of prohibition.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, and especially those who profess to love the cause of temperance, paperism and crime," and to furnish them with such facts and evidence as may some to their knowledge in reference to any violations of said law; said to complain of such officers whonever they shall neglect or refuse to do their duty.

Resolved, That in the option of the smetting, a State Temperance convention should be called not later than the —in the continuence of the State the adoption of the Carnen League, as a highly effective machinery for enforcing t

was originally proposed by him, but rejected by the committee. as follows:—
Resolved, that this mesting hears with surprise that the central committee of the democratic party of this State propose to degrade that party by giving aid and comfort to the runsellers, who are now glotting to revive a bad and excesshe trade which the moral sentiment of the State has just brended with infamy.

Mr. McCov thought the resolution but exposed a grave from the control to the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the State has just brended with infamy.

Mr. McCov thought the resolution but exposed a grave from the control to the control of the control of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control

ness.
The decision of the Chair was sustained by the house. almost unanimously.

Mr. Burnagh then proceeded to oppose the resolution;

Mr. Burimen then proceeded to oppose the resolution, in order.

On motion, the resolution and substitute of Mr. Campwere laid on the table.

The resignation of Mr. Richardson as a member of the Executive Committee was here presented.

Mr. McALISTER othered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Richardson, it is due to him to acknowledge his wisdom and efficiency as one of the officers of this society, and the signal devotion and emergy he has brought to bear in aid of our common cause.

and efficiency as one of the officers of this society, and the signal devotion and energy he has brought to bear in aid of our common cause.

After considerable confusion, Mr. J. J. Chambers took the floor, and proceeded (in spite of the protestation of Mr. Richardson himsell) in a glowing sulegy upon the course of Mr. Richardson as a member of the Executive Committee. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Shift reported the following fourteenth resolution: Resolved That we respectfully ask the clergy of the State of New York to pranch a sermon on the subject of the Prohibitory Liquor law on the first Sabbath in July next, or as soon thereafter as possible. Adopted.

An extended debate was had upon the thirteenth resolution. The policy of nominating previous to the nominations of the other parties, was fally discussed. The opinion was expressed by Mr. Barthert, of Dutchess, that if the intention was now avowed to nominate, at some time after the other conventions were held, it might influence the parties to nominate temperance men. Dutchess county, however, he said was ready to nominate and support the nominations, if the Conventions, hould decide so to de.

Chancellow Makworm remarked that but one or two of the State officers to be elected next fall would be officially connected with the execution or repeal of the prohibitory law. One or perhaps two Judges of the Court of Appeals were to be elected, and their position on this question was important. He was opposed to separate nominations for State officers, though it would do for local officers, and urged postposing the nominating convention until after the parties had made their nomina-

local officers, and urged postposing the nominating convention until after the parties had made their nominations.

Mr. DRIAMAN said the influence of State officers in their private lives was a most important consideration. He was in favor of electing all temperance men. He could vote for none other. He was in favor of the nominating convention.

Mr. BURLEIGH opposed making a separate nomination, but urged strongly voting for none but temperance men. An attempt at an independent party would prove a faiture. He doubted not the republican party would take strong temperance ground, but he cared not to what party they belonged, so that they were temperance men.

what party they belonged, to the resolution, when Mr.'
Other members spoke to the resolution at some length, moved to lay it on the table. Carried.
All the resolutions reported by the committee, but the 12th and 18th, were adopted. These two were laid on

All the resolutions reported by the committee, but the 12th and 18th, were adopted. These two were laid on the table.

Mr Crammon officed the following as a substitute for the 12th resolution, which had been laid on the table:—
Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the friends of prohibition to secure efficient organisations in the different counties and towns throughout the State, to countenance and aid the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law, and also to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the electron of such men to office as shall insure the execution and perpetuity of our Frohibitory law. Adopted.

Mr. G. Smith, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution:—
Resolved, That a Finance Committee of five be appointed to provide funds for the support of the operations of this society, and for multiplying the issues of the press in enlightening the public mind on all the questions involved in the prehibitory and total abstinence reforms. Adopted.

**Come conversation was had upon the subject of the obligations of the society, as well as to provide for its future operations.

The Physherm stated that by the 1st of January next the obligations of the society would amount to \$7,500 for engagements already made.

Mr. Barthert, of Satatoga, proposed subscribing by counties. He statuted by piedging for Dutchess county one hundred dellars.

Mr. Grant Surry said he could be put down for \$1,000, and he would pleege Madison county to the successor of the could be put down for \$1,000, and he would pleege Madison county constituent of the successor of the could be put down for \$1,000, and he would pleege Madison county constituents.

Mr. Gerreit Shiffle said he could be put down for \$1,000, and he would pledge Madison county for \$1,000 more.

Chancellor Walworth put down \$50; Columbia county was pledged for \$100.

Mr. WM. WOODEN and one other gentleman frem Cayuga, \$100.

One ondaga county, by one person, put down \$50; and Tomphins, \$100. Also others the reporter could not hear.

The President announced the following gentlement the Finnec Committee,—

Bradford R. Wood, John N. Wilder, C. P. Willis Otis Allen and Chancel for Walworth.

Hen. Gerreit Shifth and sixth resolutions, which we adopted at the afternoon session.

Mr. Smith's speech was an elaborate, dignified a elequent effort. He was followed by Mr. Benjamin of Tompkins county, at some length, when the social acquired sine die.

The Mayor of Syracuse publishes in the Standary kind of manifesto in relation to the Maine law, which was an elaborate of the says he shall enforce after the 4th of July. Thus internal forms and the second of the says he shall enforce after the 4th of July. Thus internal forms and the second of the says he shall enforce after the 4th of July. Thus internal forms and see that on and after the fourth day of July all traffic in intoxicating liquors, exceet as provided law, shall cease within the city limits."

Annual Carlon Standard Carlon

REFORTED ROBBERY AND MURDER—\$10.00 CONTENT—A correspondent of the Beston Bec writes we Hartford, Conn. under date of June 20, as follows: "William B. Silloway, Esq., was robbed here on any and the second of the Beston Bec writes we william B. Silloway, Esq., was robbed here on any anion, murdered. Mr. Billoway received but little injury. John A. Wilsen, one of the robbers, who was wounded and has since died, stated that he, with B. Watson, Sam McCleary, and A. J. Tirrell, had followed Silloway from Baltimore, where they saw him receives large amount of money, but not having a chanse to sentil they reached this place. Officers are in pursuit of the robbers, and Silloway is stopping at Lydiana Sigourney's. He offers \$6,000 for the recovery of the property."

The Warsaw New Yorker announces the death of Permit Beranzon, at the advanced age of 93 years. It says, the deceased was one of the band of boble spirits who excessed the ocean with Lafayette, to assist the colonies in the struggle for independence. He was born in or men' the city of Becanson, in France, in 1762—came to America at the age of sixteen—was present at the execution to Gen. Andre, and remained in the army until the end of the war. Mr. Becanzon was a devoted member of the Baptist church for fifty-one years; a charished brothes of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated by Gen. Washington in person. Y and the second